IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Authentic Map Showing the Topograpby of St. Louis and Vicinity.

ACTIVE WORK ANTICIPATED.

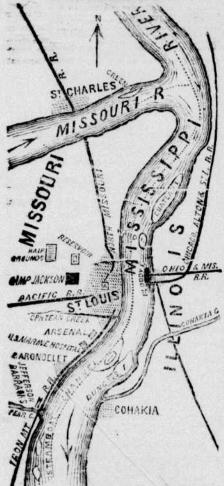
Important Military Movements on Foot,

OUR ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Authoric Topography of S. Louis and Vicinity-Statistics of B. Lows—Its Geographical Importance—Camp Jackson at the United states Arsenal—Fortifications near the City—The Strength of the Union Sentement—The Trouble in Missouri not Over-The Rebel Plan for the Atlack on Oairo Imprac-

I send you to day a carefully prepared topography of St. Louis and vicinity, exhibiting the position of the precument forces and their strength. The plan is connsed from the surveyed chart of the city and its surings, with such alterations as have been made since ot shart was drawn.

ST. LOUIS AND ITS DEPENCES.



The city of St. Louis now numbers some 145,000 inhabit ants, of whom a very large proportion are Germans, and what are known here as "Free Democrats." and consequently have strong free sell tendencies. It is from this se that most of the government troops are drawn.

The position of the city, geographically, is one of the cost important, situated as it is, at the eastern terinus of the great Pacific Railroad, now completed some two hundred and fifty miles, and about twenty miles beabove the mouth of the Ohio, thus commanding the river trade between the East and South, and the Great West and Northwestern States and Territories, and is the western terminus of all the lines of railways leading from

aching the city from the east it would seem are the limits of the city joined those of Bromen on the orth, and Carondelet on the south. The business part of he town lies directly opposite Bloody Island, and extends a distance of perhaps six miles, in a semi-circular form, and back from the river about two miles.

The United States Arsenal is situated about three miles and covers about forty acres of land, enclosed on its land sides by a high and substantial wall, with heavy iron gates. Within this enclosure are now enoamped the six regiments, of 1,000 men each, of United States volunteer troops, under command of Brigadier General Lyon, of the regular service. This is the locality from which were removed the 21,000 stand of arms about two weeks suce. The Arsenal is stocked with an immense amount of arms and ammunition, heavy ordnance and eavairy equipments, as well as infantry and artillery wares. The machinery of the establishment is kept running constantly, preparing missiles, the manufacture of Minie musker balls, of which about 20,000 are made daily, being the principal production. The government buildings at the Arsenal are in most perfect condition, and everything presents the appearance of that order and discipline which characterize such establishments generally. and covers about forty acres of land, enclosed on its land

generally.

South of the Arsenal a few hundred yards, at the United states Marine Hospital, Colonel F. P. Biair, Jr., has encamped a regiment of about 1,000 men, of the Home Guard. Colonel Blair's headquarters are, however, for convenience, located in the south building in the

Hone Guard. Colonel Blair's headquarters are, however, for convenience, located in the south building in the Aisenai grounds.

Colonel B. Gratz Brown, formerly editor of the Missouri Bemocraf, has a regiment of about 1,100 men in quarters at Bechiner's Varieties, on Fifth street, and four other regiments, of like numerical force, are quartered in oher parts of the city, under Colonel Boernstein and others, summing up a force of over 11,000 men now in the city, exclusive of about 1,200 men of the regular service at Jefferson Barracks, twelve miles below.

The approaches to the city are now commanded as follows:—On Duncan's Island a heavy battery is planted, sweeping the river from below, and the filinois store at Cahekins, Jefferson Barracks and heavy batteries command the Iron Mountain Railroad, as well as the river, two heavy guns on the parapet of the Reservoir, have a range over the whole city, the regiments in the northern part of the city controlling the Northern Missouri Railroad; the Faoific road is strongly guarded, while twelve miles east of St. Louis, at Caseyville, twelve hundred Illinois toops are stationed, who have the Otho and Mississippi Railroad in guard to Odin, where it intersects the Illinois Central road.

The government have also an armed steamer running on the river, under the command of Captain Bart Able, to transport arms and supplies.

At the Arsensi are now mounted six twelve-pound guns, which are now stored away to save room. Altogether, the government forces here are in the best position of any I have seen.

The three heavy guns captured on Friday night from the State authorities at the Tobacco Warshouse, of which you were informed by telegraph, I am informed by General Lyon will be sent to relatione General Frentiss at Cairo, and they will be a great addition to the latter's at Cairo, and they will be a great addition to the latter's derences.

at tairs, and they will be a great admitton to the fatter of derences.

It would be out of the question to depict the state of positical feeling here, though of the citizens. I should judge, fully four-fifths are for Union unconditionally, while those who favor secession are busy as bees comenting discord, and not a few would be ready at a moment's warning to renew the riots of last Friday week, irrespective of consequences. A great change seems to be coming over the spirits of the people; those who a week ago were loud for "Governor Jackson and accession" being now daily and hourly enlisted in the government's service, and especially is this true of the Irieh population.

The most striking change I have noticed, in coming

Fish population.

The most striking cliange I have noticed, in coming here from the East, is the almost entire absence of flags and butting; except upon the Arsenal grounds and regimental headquarters I saw but one banner of any kind in the whole city, and that upon Keevil's Corinthian Hall Buildings, on Broadway.

mental headquarters I aw but one banner of any kind in the whole city, and that upon Keevil's Corinthian Hall Buildings, on Broadway.

It, is idle to think that the troubles in Missouri are overs and it would not be surcrising if within two weeks scenes should transpire more startling than any that have yet occurred. Governor Jarkson wan yestercay notified by the authorities here that he must cause the Union men of the State to be protected in their persons and property by the authorities of the State, or government would take their protection out of the hands of the State agents. This would precipitate a conflict at once; and that such a course will be resorted to no one can doubt who knows the character and disposition of the government agents here, if Governor Jackson refuses civil protection. The new United States Marshal here, D. H. Rawings, seems to be one of the most valuable of officials, having been long chief of police, and a skillful detective. The way he ferrits out and seems "the contrabands" is a terror to contrabandists. Only Friday last he "smelt" a case of sixty-twe nayy revolvers, worth \$30 each, which were marked for F. P. Blais, Jr. and consigned to one of the hottest of secession from of the city, for which Colonel Biair's men are more than thankful.

In the Hanald of Thursday last there is a diagram representing the base of operations in Tennessee and Kennesky, which have been planned for the reduction of

scheme with the cated, on Pricay last, I conversed a shad he be as old resident of Kontroky, who stated direction of traversed the whole country in every miles between Cairo and Columbas (twenty for a marmy to approach within eight miles of Cairo, by land, as at this measen of the year there is not to be found a body of one thousand square feet of greated above water. A confirmation of this report I have from an artist who writted the Kectucky shore in a small boat on Thursday, who informed me that he explored the wilderness some three miles in a small boat, and he found as place where the land approached nearer the surface of the water than an oar's length (about six teet). It must be borne in mind that the land intervening between the chio river and the bluffs, six makes to the southward, is very low and unprotected by levees, and with the rivers at their present height, are flooded to the depth of five or six feet, the rivers will not recede two feet until after the June floods, which are the beavies; of the e... So you will see that in order to reach Cairo, General Pillow will have to 'corduroy' at least six miles of land to the depth of six feet, in order to transport his heavy guns to the shore of the Ohio, and after he reaches that point he must needs erect palls aloes upon which to plant his batteries. The Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company have found it hitherto impossible to even survey a rouse for their track, to say nothing of beilding a read after it had been surveyed, and that in the dryset seasons of the year.

If Cairo is not attacked until General Fillow's military road is built it will never be taken.

Plans of the Rebels in Missouri. The Trouble at Jefferson City-The United States Authorities Looking Out for Contratand Goods—The Stronghold of Slavery in Missouri in Favor of the Union—Attempt to Send Arms to the Mal-contents at Jefferson Oily—The Federal Authorities on the

Missour: out of the Union, and are anxious to keep up the camp at Jefferson City, are not backward in furnishing aid and comfort to the State forces there assembled Last week several boxes of contraband goods were started for that paint in some of the boats bound up the Missouri river, and were labelled "soap," in order to insure their safe conduct, as the forwarders wisely thought that to furnish them an article so much needed and so little used would be more like a missionary than a belligerent act. So much soap going to Western Missouri excited suspicion, and the property was duly examined and seiztransportation, and drays were heard last night and the night previous at the witching hours of one and two clock A. M. carrying goods to the depot of that line. That business was at once stopped, and the depot in this city is now carefully watched and nothing can depart therefrom that is not "all right." The secessionists find themselves watched at every point and will soon consider the to yield with as good grace as possible. Advices to-day from Jefferson City do not give much promise of an adherence to the compact lately agreed night previous at the witching hours of one and two

Advices to-day from Jeilers. City ao not give much promise of an adherence to the compact lately agreed upon.

I to-day saw a gentleman from Springfield, in the southwe tern part of the State. That is one of the strongholds of slavery in Missouri, but my informant says the feeling there is quite heartily in favor of the Union. The slave owners in that section consider the subject with more calmness than do many of their friends in St. Louis. Aprones of this is a remark made by Col. Blair I yesterday made a call on him at the Arsonal, and while I was there a gentleman from the western part of the State entered the room, to give the news from that locality. In the course of the conversation he stated that he was a Union man, but was at the same time pro-slavery, as he owned niggers. "Well," replied listir, quietly, as he twisted his mostache, "a man an be for the Union and be pro-slavery too; we don't object to it, but if you follows that two slavery take Missuri out of the Union, you will be in six months from now one of the most niggerless set of men in America." A good many others thick the same.

It is supposed here that guns are on their way to Jeferson City from the Arsonal at Little Rock, Arkanssa. It is supposed here that guns are on their way to Jeferson City from the Arsonal at Little Rock Arkanssa. It is cores before they can reach their destination. There is a sharp lookout kept at all points.

Sr. Louis, May 25, 1861.

The News of Colonel Elisarth's Death—The Secretarials
Secretly but Energetically Plotting Presson—Brief Ac-Militia—Interesting Letter from General Harmy to Go-vernor Jackson—Its Result—The Terrorist Prope Dis landed—People Fleeing from Missouri—Far West Lite rature-The Union Men of Lycoming and Union Counties-Active Work Anticipried-Important Military

St. Louis to-day seems to be doubly excited. The as assination of Colonel Elisworth bas cast a gloom over the the war spirit within them, while the exultations of the disunionists here are loud over his fail. Perhaps no disunjonates here are sould over his fail. Perhaps no-event, more than this, has served to develope and exhibit the true soutiment of the people as for or against the es-tablished federal government, excepting always the Camp Jackson affray two weeks ago. Then the hearing young McDonald, before Judge Treat to day, has tended to excite to action the political sentiments of the two parties, which have lain dormant for the past few days, and I hear it stated by men whose cool ness and non-partizanship entitle their opinions to credit, that should the final decision of the Court be adverse to the petitioner, the apparently sleeping embers of secession will burst out into a hame, whose fury will excel all other excitements which have as yet visited this section of the country. There is no upon the very vortex of a slumbering volcano, politically and socially, which will require but a spark—but one inadvertent act on the part of either party-to set into a state of fearful eruption. To be sure there can break. The government authorities have all the war ma-chinery, enginery and appliances; have full twelve thousand men under arms at all times, well disciplined and fully equipped; nevertheless, one who has any knowledge of human nature cannot remain long here. moving about in political circles, and witnessing the fever of intense feeling at what they consider "out-raged rights" on the part of the friends of secession,

moving about in political circles, and witnessing the fever of intense feeling at what they consider "outraged rights" on the part of the friends of secession, without realizing that, whether armed or not, such men will not long brook the restraint thus felt to be forced upon them. One sees, if he be a keen observer, many little things to justify him in this last conclusion. Let me mention one of the many that are constantly occurring. Last night two soldiers passed by my hotel, having in charge an intoxicated, ununiformed recruit. A small crowd began to gather about the trio, and word reached the hotel that the soldiers had arrested a secossionist. Immediate ly a score of men rushed to their rooms, and as quickly reappeared, each with a revolver or bowie knife, and started for the street; but upon learning the true state of facts, and finding that the ununiformed man was not a poccessionist, they returned. When all was quiet I thought I would sound the guests, and learn, if possible, their feelings; and conversation revealed the fact that two out of every three of them were at heart opposible, their feelings; and conversation revealed the two out of every three of them were at heart opposible, who was captured by the troops uneer General Lyon at Camp Jackson two weeks ago to day. He refused to take the oath of allegiance to the government, and consequently was retained under arrest and removed to Caseyville, twelve miles cast of here, and placed in charge of the troops under Col. Mearthur. Soon after Judge Treat land on outhority to issue such writ in a case of this kind, where, in time of war, government of charge of the troops under Go, Hearthur, soon after Judge Treat had no authority to issue such writ in a case of this kind, where, in time of war, government of deays, came up in its present form for final hearing, but has not yet been decided. Gen. Earney, by this counsel, Mr. Krum, now answers. Mr. Whittlessy appears for atclonald. Should McDonald be remanded to the custoof of the United States authoriti

Intrinciple of the control of the co

of the Arcade Hotel, in Philadelphia—a brother-in-law of Dr. Jayne, and a nephew of Commodore Stewart and ex-Governor Pollock—who, with his family and those of twenty-five others—in all one hundred and forty persons—had been driven from their farms one hundred and fifty miles west of here, between the Gasconade and and Coage rivers, by the soccesionists. The families were all from Pennsylvania formerly, and removed from Union and Lycoming counties. Their offence consisted in not signing the following paper, which is send you as a spectace of Fire following paper, which is end you as a spectace of Fire following paper, which is end you as a spectace of Fire following paper, which is end you as a spectace of That wee, the sitezens of Miller and adjoining counties, in the state of Missouri, do hereby enter into a firm league of friendship with each other for the common defence and security of their liberties and their constitutional rights, mutual and general welfare, vinding themselves to assist each other against all force ofered or attacts made upon them or any of them, on account of wanting to maintane our constitutional rights which has been given us by the Pred Scott decision.

2. We also further piedge our lives, our fortunes and our secred honor to put down all marauding books that may infest our country and ropel the assauls, let them come from what quarter they may.

3. We are opposed to coerflow all marauding books that may infest our country and ropel the assauls, let them come from what quarter they may.

4. We highly appreciate the scient of our Governor, C. F. Jackson, in resusing the call of the President for volenteers from Missouri to coerce the cocceding states. We also further agree to defend the rights of Missouri against Northern aggression, if she dissolves her connection with the federal Union or remove or change our residence from the State. To this article we subscribe our names, this the let they of far, 1861.

They let behind them over two hundred thousand dollars worth of improvements

which are now on the way, via the M and I, canal and the Illinos river to Cairo.

A golideman just returned from New Orleans informs us that he raw but few troops along the river, and heard great canal links at every station because General Resurgard bad seen at to withdraw Western troops to Virginia, but my informant thinks, from what he beard ashere and aboard, that the strongest part of the Southern forces are encamped back from the rivers, on the lines of railways.

Sr. Louis, May 25, 1861 It having been decided to occupy Bird's Point, in Mis souri, opposite Cairo, orders were received yesterday for the transfer of one regiment of General Lyon's brigade to

Schuttner, has been selected, and will probably embar this morning on the government steamer Japan.

The encampments in the suburbs of the city will be broken up to-day and the troops quartered in the Arsana and Jefferson Barracks. The American Zouave regiment forming here is to be

commanded by Colonel M. L. Smith. An Irish brigade is also filling up rapidly.

It is understood that General Harney has authorized the immediate formation of companies of Union Home Guardat Bannibal, St. Joseph, Karsas City and Springfield Then the companies will be mustered into the United States service and furnished with arms.

All the State troops have left Jefferson City, excep we companies, who remain as body guard to the Gover

The habeas corpus case of Captain McDonald is still b ing argued before Judge Treat.

OUR CAIRO CORRESPONDENCE.

Thrown Phrward, de.

Prentiss' headquarters at the reading of the despatch that General Scott had ordered the fortifying of the "Heights of Cairo." Now the highest point of natural ground within six miles of Cairo would be to day, were it not for the artificial levees that have been thrown up, about six feet under water. So much for telegraphic to be built here is fixed; the plans have been prepared, the old distillery purchased, orders for the stone and ma-verials for filling issued, and laborers engaged to push the new fortress to completion with all possible despatch. A bearer of despatches arrived here last night from Washbearer of despatches arrived here last night from Washington, and this morning it was understood orders were
issued for the troops now readezvousing in different quarters of the West to repair to this piace at once. It is
surmised that an expedition is soon to be fitted out to
establish advance posts down the river. A few miles below here at "the bluffs," on the Mesouri shore, is a very
strong natural point, and a very important one, which
will be fortified immediately. The troops here are eager
for the few to herit, and it is notable they will soon pe for the fray to begin, and it is probable they will soon be gratified. The camp is in excellent health and spirits and the town ditto.

CAIRO, III., May 27, 1861. The work of fortifying this place is progressing rapidly. The levee between the St. Charles Hotel and the Point is literally covered with men, tearing up the Illinois Central Railroad tracks, wheeling earth, &c.

Traveller from the South report a continued concen tration of troops at Randolph. A considerable number arrived there to-day, and more are expected to-night They are quite jubilant in Memphis over the reported vic-

Three thirty-two-pounders and carriages for the three wenty-four pounders arrived this evening. We have no reliable information of the movements

General Pillow, or of the Confederate troops.

marched through the city on their way to Carro, we have never seen.

Yester day morning we stepped on board Capt Cheek's boat and took a trip to Mound City. We arrived in safety, and strolled through Rector Camp—a beautiful abiding place. The Arkaneas boys have, or had yesterday, at Camp Rector, Bragg's favorite battery, and that used by him at Buena Vista. They look to be delightful pieces to a friend, but must frown terribly upon an enemy. The boys at Camp Rector are as gay as larks.

Everything about the camp betokened preparations for departure. In the absence of positive information, it is our private opinion, publicly expressed, that 7,000 arkaneas troops, with eighteen pieces of artillery, under command of Major Galinea, left last hight for Cairo.

The Pr. Kane arrived from Arkaneas river yesterday, and was taken possession of by order of the General. The Doctor has gone into summer quarters.

Dies for the new coin of the Confederate States have been received at Dahlenega at the Branch Mint, and the superintendent has received orders from headquarters serve the bullion.

Six companies of the First regiment of the Kentucky State Guard, from Lousville, went into camp on the 23d instant, near Salt River, on the Louisville and Nashville By the secessionists generally, Harper's Perry is con

sidered impregnable, and none more so in the Confederate army than those at the Ferry. As strong as it is rearmy than those at the Ferry. As strong as it is reported to be, they are at work constantly making it stronger, and planting cannon, sent from different parts of the south, on those points considered the most important in resisting an attack from the federal forces.

The Athens (Tonn.) Fost in a recent edition says that no less than twelve thousand troppe have passed over the road within the last ten days, on their way to Virginia. They were generally well uniformed, and most of them well proportioned men. The forces in North Carolina in large numbers, are said to be concentrated at Weldon ready to advance at a moment's warning to any point in Virginia where their services are needed. It is said that the railroads from New Orieans to Richmond are bearing onward a tide of soldiers. At some of the stations large botics are reported to be concentrated, one of them numbering ten thousand men.

Small now to a considerable extent has broken out at

to be concentrated, one of them numbering ten thousand men.

Small pox to a considerable extent has broken out at Harper's Ferry. It drat attacked some members of the Arkansa regiment, the whole of which has been sent to camp some distance up the Shenandouh, and those already attacked separated from the regiment.

The Richmond Whay, of the 23d inst, says that a full regiment of Tennessee troops arrived there yesterday morning, and are encamped on the old Fair ground, where comfortable quarters had been provided for them by Quarter master General Carell. These Tennesses boys look as if they were ready, every man of them, for a band to hand encounter. Some of them are armed with bowie knives eighteen inches long.

Another arrival of troops was expected last night. If

the boys centinue to pour in as they have been doing for the past week, we will soon have an army here of \$0.000 men.

From Harper's Ferry to Hagerstown large quantities of troops are quartered, as it is expected that the attack of the federal forces will be made in that direction.

The correspondent of the Louisville Courier from Harper's Ferry, writing to that paper a few days since, says:—"Yesterday and to-day our camp has been abundantly excited. Two thousand troops have arrived, the majority of them from alabama, with a detachment of Cherokee Indian warriors from North Carolina, and a body of Virginia Riffemen, who glory in the name of "Graysen Dave Devils." This is quite an accession to our strength, and we are daily becoming more confident of the tensbleness of our position. Large forces of negroes are employed on the adjacent heights erecting batteries, and the grimest looking columbiads are frowning from the overlooking mountains.

## MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS IN NEW YORK

The Garibaldi Guard, Colonel d'Utassy, departed yes erday afternoon for the seat of the war. The regiment which is composed of Germans, Italians, French and Swiss, formed on Lafayette place at two o'clock for the Swiss, formed on Lafayette place at two o'clock for the purpose of receiving a flag, which was to have been presented to the Swiss company; but on their arrival there they found that the ceremony was postponed in consequence of the banner not having been finished. The men looked exceedingly well, and as they marched up and down the square one could not help admiring their soldierlike appearance. They were dressed is blue frock coats, blue pants trimmed with red cord, red under shirts, and felt hats ornamented with feathers and green coats, blue pains trimmed with red cord, red under shirts, and felt hats ornamented with feathers and green leaves. Their knapsacks contained blankets and com-fortable under clothing, while the haversacks were crammed with bread, cheese, Bologna sausages, and all manner of catables and drinkables the German clement strongly predominated, not-

and all manner of catables and drinkables for German element strongly predominated, notwithstanding ithe name and origin of the regiment, and but few itains could be perceived in the ranks. The men looked robust and exceedingly active, and unleas appearances are very deceptive indeed, they will not fail to distinguish themselves on the field of battle. Commanded as they are by as le and experienced officers, a large proportion of whom have seen active service in Hungary, Italy and the Crimea, the Garibaidi Guard will do credit to their name, and bear the Stars and Stripes proudly through every conflict.

After being reviewed in Lafayette place, the regiment was formed it marching order and proceeded to Jersey tity by the following route:—Up Fourth street to the Bowery, down the Bowery to Bond street, through Bond street to Broadway, up Broadway to Fourteenth street, through Fourteenth street to Fifth avenue, to Washington Parade ground, up Waverlev place to Broadway, and thence down to the Cortinut street ferry, where they ombarked in two hoats especially provided for the purpose. The march through the city occupied about an hour and a campanied the regiment, and elsoursed some excellent music. A corps of buglers, attached to the regiment, at a consumption of the two with the ordinary baggage.

All along Broadway the regiment was received in the most enthusiastic manner, and as they passed down to that way with the ordinary baggage.

All along Broadway the regiment was received in the most enthusiastic manner, and as they passed down to that way with the ordinary baggage.

All along Broadway the regiment was received in the most enthusiastic manner, and as they passed down to the down the down the first the scene was enlivened by one of the companies (a French one) singing the Marzellavse Hymn with fine effect, which was immediate to followed by another company singing the Star Sparado Banner. At Barnum's the band played several partotic are, and dipped the flags in honor of the occasion. No less than eix vivan

sarin, Frinch and Hallan Hags, and it only required to have the Swigs colors to make the thing complete. The curnout was a very creditable one indeed, and does honor to all concerned.

The following is a list of the officers:—

"led and Stiff Officers—Colonel, Fred. George d'Utassy; lieutenant Colonel, Alexander Repetit; Major (Commissary of the depot). L. W. Tinelli; Major (in the deid), Geo. Waring; Quartermaster, E. D. Lazelie; Paymaster, Charles B. Norton; Commissary W. P. Moio; Surgeon, Adolph Majer.

Company A—Captain, Cesare Oenaghi; Lieutenant, Antonicolo I Molin; Ensign, ——Allegretti.

Company B—Captain, Joseph "chmidt; Lieutenant, Giovanni Colani; Ensign, Alfred Muller.

Company C—Captain, Carl Schwarz; Lieutenant, Antoniches; Ensign, Sosoh Aigner.

Company B—Captain, Charles Torrens; Lieutenant, Jose Romero; Ensign, Carles A de la Mesa.

Company B—Captain, Charles Wiegand; Lieutenant, Conrad Schondorf; Ensign, Emil Hollinge.

Company B—Captain, Charles Wiegand; Lieutenant, Company B—Captain, Charles Wiegand; Lieutenant, Company B—Captain, Charles Tekats; Lieutenant, John Lunger; Ensign, N. Fenner

Company B—Captain, Otto Bernstein; Lieutenant, B. Baor; Ensign, Seorge Brev.

company B—Captain, University Lieutenant, J. C. Rico; Ensign, Seorge Brev.

company B—Captain, Louis Tassillier; Lieutenant, Victor Chandone; Ensign, Ant. Demazer.

Emil Diverbois, late a member of the Gavibaldi Guard, died yestercay in the New York Hospitai from the effects of iguites received on Weeneeday last Decease i was in the act of puiling the ramrod from the barrel of his rifle, and in consequence of being rusty it stuck fast Suddenly the rod was forced from the barrel, and the opper end of it entered the nestril of Diverbois with so much force that it passed up through the ness and penetrited his brain, inflicting fatal injuries. Coroner Schirmer was notified to hold an inquast.

DEPARTURE OF THE NAVAL BRIGADE. The Naval Brigade of Volunteers, Colonel Washington A. Bartlett, has made many unsuccessful attempts to be took the most prominent part in its organization was, that by the aid of subscriptions from merchants and others in this city, the brigade would be enabled to purchase a rull battery of rifled cannon, with James' and Sawyer's projectiles, both of which had been highly spoken for their accuracy, range and power, and then having the men and the guns, the government would place a ship at the disposal of the brigade and dispatch them to prevent privateering by the rebels in the Gulf of Mexico. They wanted twenty of the cannon, which cost a thousand dollars each. Through the industry of the officers the brigade was recruited and quartered on Staten Island in the unoccupied government buildings. Seven companies were inspected by the State Inspector of New York, and the rolls flied for the three other companies, making in all ten companies, of eighty men cach, ready to be mustered into the United States service. At Albany, however, they were informed that the corps could not be accepted as a special brigate or regiment, but the first six rolls would be accepted to be apportioned late other regiments. As this would destroy the expirit dis corps of the Naval Brigade, they would het consent to such a recention by the State, and the officers momorialized the President to have their command received into the service of the Inited States, for such duty during the war as the department might direct. Among the conditions upon which this appeal was made, it was stipulated that the rig de should be composed of twelve companies of one hundred men each, to serve as an artiflery or ride corps, and to be formed into two battalions of six hundred men each on the 22d inst. the President replied to the memorial, stating that if the Naval Brigade would procure the permission of the Governor of the State, and would without trouble to the government of the United States, report themselves to General Stater at Furiress Monroe on or before the 29th irst., cranizad, clothed armed (except the beavy gims) and equipped, deneral Butler would be authorized to muster and receive them into the service of the United States and to attach them to his command. On the following day the necessary permission was given by the Governor. Next day, the 24th inst, the steamer Toutstacoalcoe was chartered, and measures were taken for the immediate separture of the brigade. Commodore Preces being unable to furnish clothing, proposite were invited by the Colonel and constanting proposals were invited by the Colonel and const in the Gulf of Mexico. They wanted twenty of the cannon, which cost a thousand dollars each. Through the industry of the officers the brigade was recruited and

Bighland regiment, it was decided upon to leave New York at six o'clock yesterday evening, and the men were accordingly ordered to be in readiness at the Palace Garden at that hour. The equipments and arms not having been sent to the regiment as per agreement, the having been sent to the regiment as per agreement, the order was again countermanded. During the morning some two hundred uniforms were received, as well as several bales of blankets, but no rules. The Lieutenant Colonel commanding thought that, notwithstanding the delay, the regiment might be enabled to start at six o'clock, it was nearly that hour, when, finally, the longed for weapons arrived, but too late 50 warrant Colonel Elliott in taking his departure. The regiment will positively leave here at his o'clock this morning fully armed and equipped, numbering eight hundred men, leaving two landred recruits behind to be equipped and sent on in the course of a few days.

PARADE OF THE TWENTIETH REGIMENT TURNER RIFLES.

This afternoon the Twentieth regiment (United Tu Rifee), Colonel Max Weber, will parade, being fully uniformed, to let the public have a view of their equip-ment, and endeavor to receive their firearms. The ment, and endeavor to receive their firearms. The orders issued for that purpose designate the hour or starting from their headquarters at the Turtle Barbrowery, in Forty-lifth street, at one o'clock. The line of march will be down Ther avenue to Fourteenth street, thence to Breadway, down Breadway to and around the City Hall, by Chatham Seet and Bowery, back to the rendezvour. The regumental roll is full, the uniform of dark blue jackets and pants showing the men off advantage, and all they need is the firelock and their knapsacks to be in marching order. They will will probably leave this city the latter part of this week.

THE JACKSON GUARD (TAMMANY REGI-

MENT).
ACCEPTANCE AND ENCAMPMENT OF THE CORPS. The Union Defence Committee have accepted this promising corps, and they will be equipped and despatched for active duty at the seat of war immediately. The regiment will go into regular barracks, on army rations, and with all necessary supplies, to-day. The beautiful peniasula beyond Flushing Bay, on Long Island, beautiful peniasula beyond Fluahing Bay, on Long Island, known as Great Neck, has been chosen as their temporation. The hotel at Great Neck has been secured, with all the grounds, buildings, &c., for the "Tammany Edcampment." The supplies and supervision of the Jackson Guard are in charge of Messrs, William F. Havemeyer and Island Bell, as a special committee of the Union Defence Committee on the faulties of the Union Guard shall pass formally into the United States service. Every arrangement which the auspices and isfluence odd Tammany can command will be layished upon this new corps. Colonel Kennedy and his friends, both in the Tammany democracy and elsewhere, are determined that the regiment shall have every means and opportunity for rendering it as popular, efficient and prominent in the army of the Union as any other body of volunteers in the service of the country. The regiment will start for their encampment at two o'clock to-day, from Tammany Hall.

THE CALIFORNIA (THIRTY-SECOND) REGI-

A meeting of the Board of Officers of this regiment now encamped at Staten Island, was held on the 23d inst., at which resolutions were adopted conveying to General Yates their thanks for his kindness and courteey to the regiment, and designating the camp in future as Camp Yates, in honor of him. General Yates was furnished with a copy of the resolutions, to which he has written the following in reply:

STATE OF NEW YORK, DEFOT OF VOLUNTERES, NEW YORK CITY, May 28, 1861.

To E. SPARROW, PURDY and others, officers of the Thirthey country are given by

To E. Sparrow, Purroy and others, officed by second regiment:—
Gentleman—Thanking you for your kind expressions of regard I beg leave to state that I have only discharged a duty, which I have endeavored to discharge mike to all the regiments at this depot, without partiality to any You are at liberty to use the designation you have made for your camp. Trusting that the space afforded you there will be improved by unremitted attention to the drill and discipline necessary to dit your regiments for active service, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. YATES.

NEW YORK BRITISH VOLUNTEERS. This regiment is much perplexed as to its future move ents. They have now been organized for over three weeks, and the members connected therewith are gen rally tradesmen who have thrown up their employment erally tradesmen who have thrown up their employment, expecting to be immediately sent to the seat of war. They have not yet been provided with their uniforms or arms of any description, and are anxiously awarting definite instructions from beadquarters relative to their future movements. Yesterday morning the regiment, to the number of six hundred men, proceeded to Union square in order, as it was understood by the officers, to be reviewed by the Union Defence Committee; but after waiting until noon, none of the members of that body made their appearance, so that the review had to be postponed. The volunteers then marched back to their quarters at the foot of Forty-ninth street.

This fine regiment now numbers about nine hundred nen. They are under the command of Colonel John W. latson. They now are and have for a long time been eighth street, at the expense of the Colonel and a few personal friends. Colonel Latson expects his regiment will be accepted by the United states government as soon as full, the number required being one thousand. Here-tofore the regiment has been known as the National Union Rangers, but for reasons before stated the name was changed to the one they now bear.

A concert in aid of the Imperial Zonaves will be given to-morrow evening at the Church of the Puritaes, by Horace Waters and his juvenile vocalists. An old patriotic sorg, compaed in 1798, entitled "Union and Liberty," will be sung. A charge of twenty-five occats will be made for admittance.

This regiment, quartered at Sandy Hook, have re ceived marching orders, and will probably leave in a day or two. A few more recruits will be taken if application is made at Lafayette Hall, in Broadway. The regiment is also in need of a few buglers, who will also apply at the above place.

NEW YORK LEGION.

The regiments attached to General Curtis' brigade are Riker's Island this week. There is to be a presentation of colors to-day at four o'clock P. M. to Captain Crastoe' company at Harlem. This company is a part of Colonel Adams' command.

MORE MUSCLE FROM MASSACHUSETTS. The steamer Connecticut arrived yesterday morning from Boston at pier No. 39 North river, having on boar thirty soldiers from Groton, Massachusetts, or route for the Relay House, to fill up a company in the Sixth Massa-chusetts regiment. At the time the Sixth left for the seat of war these men were not ready to go, and they had accordingly to wait until the first opportunity. They be-long to Company B, and Lient Francis, of that company, came on from the Relay House to meet them in New York. They are fine strapping young fellows, and will be an acquisition to their segiment. They lounged about New York during yesterday, seeing "the elephant," &c., and took their departure from Jersey City at a late hour last evening. thirty soldiers from Groton, Massachusetts, en route fo

On Sonday afternoon, as the New Hampshire rewas going down Broadway, and when near Chamber street, the four horse team, drawing one of the provisio wagons, became frightened by the cheers of the crowd and started down Broadway, scattering everything be fore them, when a young man, a member of Hudson Hese, No. 21, boldly rushed forward, and seized the lead-ing horse by the head, and, after being dragged from Chambers street to Murray, he succeeded in arresting them in their mad carrier.

PRESENTATION OF A SWORD TO JUSTICE WELSH.
Police Justice James H. Welsh having been appointed Paymaster in Colonel McLeod Murphy's regiment, his sesociates—Justices Kelly and Osborne—as well as the to present him with a sword, such and belt previous to his departure with the regiment. The presentation was made yesteday morning, at the Lower Police Court, by Justice Deborne, on behalf of himself and his associates The regiment to which Mr. Welsh is attached is now quartered at Fort Schuyler.

PRESENTATION OF A SWORD TO MAJOR KIMBALL. sword to Major Kimball, of Hawkins' Zouaves, was gon through with at the Gotham Salcon, in the Bowery. The whom Major Kimball was associated some years ago. The Major was also an attache of this office about seven The Major was also an attache of this office about seven years ago. Major Kimball returned thanks for the handsome present in an appropriate and soldierlike manner. The sword is a gem of art, and reflects credit on the taste of the donors. It was made in Sheffleld, England, and is as good a blade as ever was drawn. The scabbard is bronzed, and beautifully gilt. Among those who assisted in the presentation were Company A of the Home Guard. Patriotic songs were then suffe, and after a few hours enjoyment the company scaparated.

THE NEW ARMY AMBULANCE. The new army embulance, to which referen made in our columns yesterday, was made by Edward Print, and may now be seen at Nos. 16 and 18 Ninth avenue, corner of Thirteenth atreet.

A MEMBER OF THE NINTH REGIMENT KILLED.

Thes. C. Polleck, a member of the Ninth regiment, which left this city on Monday for Washington, was killed the same day near Bordentown, N. J., by the so, cidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of one of his compares. His body was brought to this city and taken to the late quarters of the regiment, corner of Thirteenth street and University place. MORE NEW YORK TROOPS EN ROUTE.

MARCHING ORDERS FOR THE ONONDAGA REGIMENT The Syracuse Standard of Monday says:—A despated was sent over the wires this morning from Wasi was sent over the wires this morning from Washington to Elmira, ordering the Twelfth regiment, Colonel Walrath, and the Thirteenth, Colonel Quimby, to proceed to Washington, via Harrisburg, immediately. Colonel Walrath was in this city yesterday, and left here this morning to join his regiment. A number of volunteers were also here on brief furloughs, but all have returned, and we expect soon to hear that the regiment has departed for the scene of action. Our volunteers are likely soon to have an opportunity to show what kind of stuff they are made of, and we feel certain they will give a good account of themselves. NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

is great activity displayed at pre-Brooklyn Navy Yard. There are employed in the different epartments about sixteen hundred mechanics and la-

vanuah are nearly ready for sea. The officers have all been detailed, but we have only been able to learn the names of four of them—Captain Hull, and First Lieutemant and Executive Officer George Rodgers, of the Savannah; Captain Nicholson and Lieutemant Ammon, of

The chartered propeller R. R. Cuyler, will be ready for pound broadside guns and one pivot. Captain Eli

is commanded by Commander Thompson D. Shaw, and is armed with four thirty-two pound broadside guns and

The sloop of war Vandalia, lately returned from the East Indies, is lying at the buoy ready for sea. She only

The sloop of war Vandalia, lately returned from the East Indies, is lying at the buoy ready for sea. She only waits orders from Washington.

The receiving ship North Carolina is crowded with recruits, waiting to be transferred to see going ships. The receiving office, under the charge of Jonamander Swartcut, Lieutenant Renshaw and Dr. Theroby, is receiving men very rapidly. Five hundred were shipped last week.

The United States steamer Keystone State, Stephen D. Trenchard, Lieutenant commanding, will probably and o.day for Washington and Old Point. She takes a valuable cargo of provisions and munitions of war. She also akes several officers as passengers, to join the blookeding fleet at Old Point.

A number of officers who resigned some years are have offered their services to the government and will receive appointments as acting Lieutenants. Too much praise cannot be given these gentlemen, who leave business and families to re-enter the service.

The Wabash still remains off the Battery. She awaits the arrival of one or two gunners, in order to enable her to proceed to sea.

The Albalross, which has been on the dry dock for two days, was yesterday afternoon fewated off, and brought alongside the Daylight.

No new prizes had reached the yard yesterday. The Board of Officers, appointed for the examination of master workmen, meet daily at the Lyocum, and yesterday examined candidates for master blacksmith and other offices. The B-arl, it is intended, will also occupits time in examining candidates for the offices of boatswain and boatswains mate.

An inquest was held on the 12th inst., on Jeeph Tooney, a sailor on board the United States Surveying vessel Florida, whose body was found floating in the water near the government wharf A verduct was rendered that the deceased had fallen overboard while interiorated. The United States frigate Congress, Capt Goldsbrough, remained at Monteviceo April 17. also, the steamer Polarki, Lieut. Macomb.

The steamer Hartford, Capt. Lowndes, and gunboat Saginaw, Com. Schenck, w

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE. The schooner Herschel, of New York, Captain Birdsall,

has been chartered by the United States government, and is now loading provisions at pier No. 13 North river for Fortress Mouroe. She will carry 4,000 barrels in bulk. THE BLOCK ADE.

THE BLOCK ADE.

A BOSTON ERIG CAPTURED BY A GEORGIA PRIVATEER—SHE IS DETAINED EIGHT DAYS AND RELEASED—STATEMENT BY A PASSENGER.

From the Boston fraveller, May 27.

The brig Elisha Doane, of Boston, Captain George Loring, arrived at this port this morning, from Santilia, river, Georgia, where she was captured by a Southern privateer, and detained eight days. We have the following statement from Mr. James M. Brown, of Thomaston, Mane, one of the passengers:—

The Elisha Doane is loaded with lumber, from the firm of Wm. Fisher & Co. She sailed from Santilia on Friday, May 3. She dropped down the river to near Cumberland Light, in Cumberland Sound, where, on the 4th inst., a small vessel was spied, which was at first supposed to be a government cutter. With the aid of a gass it was discovered that she was armed, and that about eight men were aboard of her.

They were ordered to heave to, but refused, as they believed they could escape her. The vessel then wend had come up from the southeast, and headed off the brig, so that all hope of escape was lost.

The vessel then came up, and proved to be the Georgia privateer rehooner five Brothers, with eighteen men on beard, commanded by Captain Whitam Barquetae, a Frenchman. They took Captain Uning the day, took her there.

The passengers were allowed to go on shore, but the crew were forbidden to leave the brig. Captain Loring

eight men on heard the brig, who, during the day, took her there.

The passengers were allowed to go on shore, but the crew were forbidden to leave the brig. Captain Loring was allowed to go on hoard of her once a day. The prize crew remained on board, and the strictest explosage was kept up, but the Northern crew were not insulted, or in any manner uncivilly treated.

Oxplain Loring wrote to a friend in Savannah, who laid he matter before Governor Brown, and the latter, after investigating the case, ordered the immediate release of the brig. When ready for sea Captain Loring understood that Governor Brown had imposed a heavy line on the parties that committee the act.

they were ready to leave refused to pay for what they had eaten, to give them any stores or even to allow them to purchase any.

The consequence was that during most of the homeward voyage the crew and passengers of the brig had to be put on short allowance.

Mr. Brown is of opinion that, had the Elisha Doane been loaded with any thing which would have been useful to the rebels, she would not have been released, and that the nature of her cargo, and nothing else caused herelease.

that the nature of her cargo, and nothing case caused are release.

The following names of parties engaged in the capture of the brig were obtained by those on board:—Williams Barquedao, Captain; Benjamin Harris, Reverend Thomas Gardner, Wm. Quarterman, Dr. James Blane, Saml. Brockinton, John Davenport, Barrows Winton, Dr. McKeeny, Westley Taylor and James Huston.

The Rev. Mr. Harris is believed to have been a bona fide clergyman, but as to the right of any of the bold privateersmen to the title of "doctor," our informant is in doubt.

Rockland schooner were detained at causing the public of the following passengers came on the Elisha Doane:—
Charles Pullen and his son, Charles Pullen, Ir., of Sallowell, Frederick Lynn, Lorenzo Chamberlain and Charles. Richardson, of do.; James M. Brown, of Thomaston; Thomas Maguire, of Windson, Me., and John Leach, of Boston, all of whom were engaged in the lumber cutting business at Santilla river.

They had been there some time, and report that the strictest surveillance is kept over the Northern men there. They found the regim gelting too hot for them, and determined to take passage on the first northward bound vessel.

bound vessel.

They learned that on the Saturday after they embarked a summons came for them all to go up to Jefferson by railroso. They consider themselves fortunate in leaving as soon as they did. as soon as they did.

The people are very bitter against the Northerners, and watch their every movement. A day or two before they left, Colonel Floyd, commander or the regiment in that vicinity, came to the mill where they were at work, and spent some time in examining the negroes to learn if they had told them saything.

Troops are numerous in the vicinity of the river, and are being constantly drilled. Provisions are very high. Corn is \$120 per bushel at Savannah, and much higher at Brunswick.

TWO C. S. A. DESERTERS ENLISTED.

There are two men who enlisted mo the St. Anthony
(Minns.) company a day or two sence who were recently
pressed into Jeff Davis' rebel forces at the South They
deserted, however, and are now enlisted under the
glorious old banner of freedom.

MINNESOTA WAR NEWS.

Testimonial to the Captain of the We have just been shown a series of resolutions from company I. Seventh regiment, returning thanks to Captain Licegang Purser Huertas, and the other officers of the steamship Matanzas, for their kindness to the men while on board the vessel during the transcortation of the company from this city to Washington. The presentation and resolutions are beautifully engrossed, and are enclosed in a very bandsome oval frame. It was forwarded to this city from Washington, for presentation o the officers of the Matanzas, and will no doubt be fully ppreciated as a slight testimony of esteem on the particular of Captain Syngs and the members of company I.

WILL OF MBS, BLANKMAN.
Before Edward C. West, Surrogate,
W. R. Cason swore that he was acquainted with Maillard's
writing, and that the signature to the will is his, and that
Maillard told him he was going to sign the will. L. M.,
Crow swore that the social relations between Mrs. Blankman and her husband were good and that the signature to
the will was hers.

Arrivals and Departures.

BOUTHAMPTON AND BRENEM-Steamship New York—I H. LUTIMANN TO BRENEM-Steamship New York—I H. LUTIMANN T F H Meyer, Jos Baam, lady and three children, Edwid Pavenstedt, Mr. Averick Heineken, Misses Adele and Mary Heineken, Wiss Caroline Colby, Mrs. Johnne Jellinghaus, Miss Anne-Jellinghaus, Miss Sophie Laner, Mr. J. Lohie, G R Mar-b, Adolph Lega, Nicolas a de Bourleon and Jedy, Dwight Morris, P. J. Classeen, F W Downing, T B Boulepart and ledy, Jean Lescaril.